United Nations S/2001/446

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 May 2001

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Letter dated 7 May 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 May 2001 (S/2001/445), concerning your intention to continue the activities of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) for a further period of one year until 1 June 2002, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note with appreciation of the information and of the intention contained therein.

(*Signed*) James B. **Cunningham**
President of the Security Council

01-36324 (E) 070501

United Nations A/ES-10/81–S/2001/447

General Assembly
Security Council

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7 May 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 7 May 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, the Israeli occupying forces brutally killed a four-month-old baby girl, Iman Mustafa Hijo, and critically wounded her mother as well as wounding more than 20 other Palestinian civilians, including at least 10 children. This savagery occurred when soldiers of the occupying Power, Israel, unleashed tank shelling and machine-gun fire on the Khan Yunis refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. In addition to the shelling of homes, a school in the camp was also shelled.

Also today, Israeli occupying forces carried out incursions into two Palestinian towns under full Palestinian control in the West Bank, killing a Palestinian teacher and injuring dozens of civilians. Throughout the day, Israeli occupying forces continued shelling an area near Bethlehem, including the Aida refugee camp. A school in the camp was among those hit by heavy Israeli fire, which resulted in several injuries. In Al-Khalil, a frequent site of Israeli violence, a Palestinian police officer was also killed today and two civilians were injured by Israeli fire.

Yesterday, Israeli occupying forces carried out incursions in the town of Beit Jalla near Bethlehem, using tanks and machine-gun fire. The attacks resulted in the killing of a Palestinian man and the injury of more than 20 people. Among the children injured were a 10-year-old girl who lost her eye and a 6-year-old boy whose arm was shot off as he fled his home, which was being shelled. The attacks also caused extensive damage and destruction to several homes in the town.

At the same time, the Israeli occupying forces continued to pursue the illegal and criminal policy of extrajudicial killing. On Saturday, 5 May 2001, Israeli forces shot and killed a man in the village of Irtas near Bethlehem. The man was targeted as he stood in front of his house and was struck by more than 20 bullets fired at him from an Israeli military outpost, killing him instantly.

These violent actions follow Israel's other destructive and lethal actions over the past week throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Last week in Gaza, approximately 18 homes were demolished in an attack by the Israeli occupying

01-36312 (E) 070501

forces on the Brazil refugee camp in Rafah. In addition to one dead and more than 15 injured, this attack left dozens of Palestinians homeless, for whom the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is now providing emergency shelter and care. A mosque in the area was also severely damaged by the shelling. The cities of Tulkarem and Jericho were other targets of recent Israeli attacks, in which one Palestinian man was killed and more than 10 civilians were wounded.

In follow-up to my previous letters to you on this grave matter, dated from 29 September 2000 to 1 May 2001 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; and A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432), I wish to inform you that, since my last letter to you, 6 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) Regrettably, this brings the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since 28 September 2000 to a total of 443 people.

This Israeli campaign of violence, terror and brutality against Palestinian civilians, their homes, properties and land has now entered into its eighth month. Thus, in addition to the hundreds of killings and tens of thousands of injuries of Palestinian civilians, the actions of the Israeli occupying forces in wholly civilian areas have endangered the lives of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian children, women and men. As Israel, the occupying Power, continues to pursue this inhuman military campaign against the civilian population under its occupation, the need of the Palestinian people for international protection continues to be a matter of great urgency. We call upon the international community and the Security Council to take the necessary action in this regard.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 May 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Wednesday, 2 May through Monday, 7 May 2001)

Wednesday, 2 May 2001

1. Mahmoud Nimr Abdel Hadi Aqel (17 years old)

Saturday, 5 May 2001

1. Ahmed Khalil As'ad

Sunday, 6 May 2001

1. Mohammed Ibrahim Obead

Monday, 7 May 2001

1. Iman Mahmoud Hijo (4 month old)
2. Hussein Khadr Abu Tammam
3. Murad Fayez Al-Gharoush

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 443.

United Nations

S/2001/448

Security Council

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7 May 2001

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Letter dated 7 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fesseha A. **Tessema**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-36330 (E) 070501

Annex to the letter dated 7 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

It is with deep regret that I am compelled to write to you expressing my deep concern and, in fact, apprehension, over how the situation with regard to the implementation of the Peace Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea has been developing. I am specifically referring to the implementation of the Algiers Agreement of 18 June 2000.

Truly speaking, we would be even more concerned, to the point of being alarmed, if the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and the United Nations were not to be as troubled as we are. The reason is obvious. Eritrea is at present violating the Algiers Agreement of June 2000. This cannot be unknown to UNMEE and to the United Nations.

It is with little reservation that I can state that we, for our part, have always cooperated fully with UNMEE. We have done that with full appreciation that we should do so, not merely with the view to helping UNMEE per se, but to make it possible for UNMEE to help us, as well as the people of Eritrea. This was also the spirit with which we have welcomed the announcement of the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone.

The Temporary Security Zone is designed primarily to help separate the two forces. This is precisely what Eritrea is making it impossible for UNMEE to achieve. What we have been witnessing for some time now is that Eritrea is reintroducing its troops under the guise of militia. This is in direct contravention of the Algiers Agreement of June 2000. Eritrea is bringing its troops back into the Temporary Security Zone, lock, stock and barrel, including senior officers. Accordingly, Eritrea is violating the Algiers Agreement in a blatant manner and in a way that will make separation of forces a nearly impossible task at present. This lack of compliance by Eritrea has the consequence of making the Temporary Security Zone tenuous and the whole situation on the ground potentially dangerous. As much as Ethiopia wishes to contribute to an effective implementation of the objectives of the Temporary Security Zone, smooth progress towards this end is being hampered by Eritrea's unwillingness to cooperate in the realization of this objective.

This is not the first time that Eritrea has been an obstacle to peace and to progress towards achieving it. At no time since the onset of the crisis between the two countries has Eritrea cooperated in good faith with those who have tried to help the two countries achieve peace. It is always under duress that Eritrea has ever shown flexibility. This is what took place both in February and June 1999. It is the same thing that Eritrea did in June 2000 when it agreed to accept the Algiers Agreement. I refer to all these instances because I believe that it is necessary for us all to draw the appropriate lessons from the experience we have had in this crisis. Eritrea is unlikely to adhere to the provisions of the Algiers Agreement unless it is reminded of its obligations in a clear and unambiguous manner. Reminding both parties, as is usually done, to do this and that is not going to help. Fudging the issues involved is not going to advance the cause of peace. What will advance the cause of peace is to call a spade a spade. Eritrea is obstructing progress towards peace. It is

creating a dangerous situation, which is not necessary and which can only be avoided by the Security Council taking a clear and principled position.

What we call on the Security Council to do is to help us move towards peace by making it clear to Eritrea that its lack of compliance with the Algiers Agreement cannot be tolerated by the Council and by the United Nations.

I would like to assure you that, for our part, we shall continue to be second to none in our practical commitment to assisting UNMEE in the discharge of its responsibilities. We have never failed to fulfil our obligations. We withdrew our troops to their May 1998 position well before the deadline, in a scrupulous manner. That is where our troops are today. We have done this in good faith and in accordance with what is provided for in the Algiers Agreement of June 2000. We do believe that we have no dispute on this with UNMEE as we have no major problems with it with respect to any aspect of Ethiopia's compliance with the provisions of the Algiers Agreement. We have also signed the Status-of-Forces Agreement with UNMEE in good time. In general, we have shown, in terms of practical commitment, our readiness to cooperate with UNMEE in full. This is not the case with Eritrea. Eritrea appears to be resolved to ensure that UNMEE does not succeed. It is in the light of the foregoing that I thought that I should draw your attention to this serious potential danger faced by UNMEE and by the peace process. It is only your principled intervention and that of the Security Council that could make a difference and assist us in protecting the peace process from derailment.

(*Signed*) Seyoum **Mesfin**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/449

Security Council

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7 May 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 3 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward to you herewith a statement of response to the false allegations that were made by Olara Otunnu, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, in a statement he delivered at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva on 10 April 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of the response of the Government of Uganda to the attention of the members of the Security Council and also to publish the same as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Semakula **Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

01-36356 (E) 080501

Annex to the letter dated 3 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Government of Uganda rejects in totality the contents of Olara Otunnu's presentation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session at Geneva on 10 April 2001, in which he made a malicious and unfounded allegation that the Government of Uganda has a dark agenda against the Acholi, a people of northern Uganda where Mr. Otunnu comes from. The insinuation of genocide against the Acholi is without foundation, especially when it is made by a Ugandan who should know better.

Although Mr. Otunnu has been invited numerous times by the Government of Uganda to come and see for himself and although he, as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, has the obligation to visit countries where such children are, he refused to come to Uganda. That invitation still stands.

At Geneva on 10 April 2001 where he made unfounded allegations, Uganda's observer delegation to the Commission responded to the statement made by Mr. Otunnu and gave details of the efforts which the Government of Uganda has made to end the conflict in the northern region and save our children. The Government of Uganda would like to state the following:

1. Uganda is an original signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is fully committed to the implementation of the letter and spirit of the Convention.

2. The welfare of children, their upbringing, protection and security are of the utmost importance to and a priority of the Government of Uganda. Since1986, the Lord's Resistance Army based in the Sudan has engaged in abductions and killings of children in northern Uganda. The Government has taken a number of steps to put an end to this gross violation of human rights and rights of children in northern Uganda.

3. The following are some of the efforts of the Government of Uganda to bring this tragic situation to an end:

4. Uganda signed a bilateral Agreement with the Sudan in Nairobi on 8 December 1999. As a result of the initiatives taken under that Agreement, 103 children have been returned and more are expected to return soon.

5. The Government, in collaboration with international and local agencies, has made efforts to rehabilitate and resettle those children who have been returned.

6. The Government has established an Amnesty Commission as a further step towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in northern Uganda so as to save our children from abduction, torture and killings.

7. Between 28 March and 5 April 2001, a United Nations assessment mission visited the affected areas to carry out an independent assessment of the situation on the ground. The report of the mission was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh session by Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

8. Since 1986, the Government has highlighted the plight of the children in northern Uganda in various international forums with a view to getting international support for the resolution of the conflict and support for those affected by the conflict.

9. Mr. Otunnu is aware of the origins of the conflict in northern Uganda, in particular how and where the guns which have been used to abduct and kill innocent children were obtained.

In this regard, Uganda has consistently tabled a resolution in the Commission on Human Rights on the abduction of children from northern Uganda. This effort has resulted in positive responses from several international organizations such as UNICEF and UNHCR, and non-governmental organizations, which have been very helpful in the return and resettlement of some of the abducted children.

The Government of Uganda would like to reiterate that it will spare no effort to ensure the release of all the abducted children from captivity.

Finally, the Government of Uganda takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to those United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have persisted in assisting the Government of Uganda to secure the release of its abducted children. The Government of Uganda calls upon the Government of the Sudan to cooperate fully in this endeavour. In the same spirit, the Government of Uganda calls upon Olara Otunnu to use his office and mandate to ensure that the Lord's Resistance Army is denied support and ceases to abduct and enslave Uganda's children.

United Nations S/2001/450

Security Council

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8 May 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 5 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that on 29 April 2001 *The New York Times*, the mouthpiece of world Zionism, published a report that in 1987 Iraq had tested a radiological bomb. It regarded this as "moral barbarism", and it reported the concern of American experts at the possibility that Iraq was importing the materials necessary to make such a bomb. United States officials seized on this false report, and on 1 May 2001 a spokesman for the Department of State expressed the concern of his Government at the possibility of Iraq acquiring radiological weapons. He made use of this false report as a prelude to promoting his Government's policy of urging that the embargo against the people of Iraq should be strengthened and that the aggression against it should be continued. In order to refute these fabrications, we should like to place before you the facts set forth hereunder.

1. In 1987, at the height of the people of Iraq's glorious defence of its land against the Iranian invasion and against the use by Iran of weapons of mass destruction, an Iraqi technician conceived the idea of making a defensive radiological bomb. Iraqi specialists explored the technical and practical aspects of this idea, and they ascertained that it was not feasible. They abandoned it on the grounds that it was not efficacious and would cause soil contamination that it would be difficult to clean up after the expulsion of the invaders. The idea died, and no radiological bombs were manufactured and none were tested.

2. In 1995, in the context of the complete transparency of its dealings with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the former Special Commission with a view to closing the files on the nuclear and other issues, Iraq informed IAEA and the former Special Commission of all minor details, research projects and ideas, including the idea of the Iraqi technician for a defensive radiological bomb. IAEA was persuaded by the clarifications provided by the Iraqi side that the idea had not been feasible. It was also stated in the former Special Commission's report of 11 April 1996 that "Iraq declared that no order to produce radiological weapons was given and the project was abandoned" (S/1996/258, para. 91).

Since 1995, the reports of IAEA have stated that it has obtained from the Iraqi side a complete picture of its former programmes. The Agency's report of 9 April 1998 (S/1998/312, para. 35) states that:

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> "The Iraqi counterpart has fulfilled its obligation to produce a document containing a summary of the technical achievements of its clandestine nuclear programme. The summary is regarded by IAEA to be consistent with the technically coherent picture of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme developed by IAEA in the course of its activities in Iraq."
>
> In its report of 27 July 1998 (S/1998/694, para. 35), the Agency States that:
>
> "As previously recorded, there are no indications of Iraq having retained any physical capability for the indigenous production of weapon-usable nuclear material in amounts of any practical significance, nor any indication Iraq has acquired or produced weapon-usable nuclear material other than the nuclear material verified by IAEA and removed from Iraq in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 687 (1991)."

3. Following the United States-British aggression against Iraq of 16 December 1998, IAEA continued its activities in Iraq under the Safeguards Agreement concluded by Iraq and the Agency in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Agency's inspection teams continued to visit Iraq and to verify that there were no activities that were contrary to Iraq's undertakings under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The most recent Agency inspection team visited Iraq between 21 and 23 January 2001, and in his letter dated 6 April 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/337, enclosure), the Director General of the Agency stated the following concerning the visit:

> "... the Agency carried out, in January 2001, a physical inventory verification of the declared nuclear material in Iraq, pursuant to the Safeguards Agreement concluded between Iraq and the Agency in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. With the cooperation of the Iraqi authorities, Agency inspectors were able to verify the presence of the nuclear material remaining in Iraq that is subject to safeguards."

The above information confirms that the suspicions of the United States are misplaced and lack any rationale and that there is no indication that they are credible. Indeed, the article itself reports that non-American nuclear experts are saying that Iraq has neither programmes to develop radiological weapons nor the reactors needed to make radioactive materials for them.

4. The article in *The New York Times* states that the newspaper obtained the information concerning the radiological bomb from a private institution that, in turn, acquired it from United Nations officials. This acknowledgement once again confirms that the former Special Commission had the habit of leaking and distorting the information it obtained from its work in Iraq and of using it for the purposes of the United States-Zionist policy of aggression against Iraq. This admission can be added to the former Special Commission's black record of using the mechanisms of the United Nations to spy on Iraq and fabricate crises with it in order to justify the unilateral use of force against it by the United States and its abject dependency the United Kingdom. It ought to be said in this connection that the American Deputy Executive Chairman of the former Special Commission, Charles A. Duelfer, published an article in *The Los Angeles Times* on 22 April 2001 in which he accused Iraq of endeavouring to spread foot-and-mouth disease in the world. This false charge illustrates the tendentious approach of Special Commission officials, and especially of the "Anglo-Saxons" among them, when dealing with Iraq.

5. The timing of the resuscitation of this defunct subject and of its inflation in such a distorted manner are to be seen in the context of the anti-Iraq campaign being waged by the United States for the purpose of maintaining the embargo and promoting so-called smart sanctions. This also distracts attention from the crimes the United States has been committing against the people of Iraq, including as they do: the ongoing daily aggression in the unlawful no-flight zones; the maintenance of the comprehensive sanctions that have taken the lives of nearly 2 million Iraqis, most of them children and women; and the use of depleted uranium, which constitutes the crime of the epoch and "moral barbarism" in its most manifest form. This is to say nothing of the American moral barbarism that found expression in the use of nuclear weapons against Japanese civilians at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in the use of chemical weapons against the people of Viet Nam and biological weapons against the people of Cuba and in other crimes in all parts of the world. In raising this storm of mendacity the United States is also trying to affect the official and civic support and sympathy in all parts of the world for Iraq and for its just cause and the demand for the lifting of the unjust embargo against Iraq and for a halt to the ongoing aggression against it.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/451

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 May 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 6 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I should like to refer to our many letters concerning the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contributions to the budget of the United Nations. The last such letter was that of 6 August 2000 (S/2000/781), and in it we requested that consideration be given to the possibility of Iraq's arrears to the Organization being paid from the revenues from Iraqi oil exported under the memorandum of understanding and the oil-for-food programme.

As you know, by paragraph 8 of its resolution 1330 (2000), the Security Council allowed the sum of 15 million dollars drawn from the sub-account of the Iraq account designated for operational and administrative expenses to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contributions to the budget of the United Nations. This provision has yet to be applied, despite the fact that there is a sum of some half billion dollars lying dormant in this account. These are purely Iraqi funds, and they have been blocked in this account in an arbitrary manner under the cover of its being a so-called "contingency account".

I should like to point out in this connection that the United Nations and those of its specialized agencies that operate in Iraq in the framework of the oil-for-food programme obtain major financial resources from the programme, so that it has become the major source of funding of their budgets. This is in addition to the resources derived from the arbitrary figure of 2.2 per cent of the Iraq account that is designated for operational and administrative costs.

Accordingly, it is neither logical nor rational that Iraq should be the major contributor to the budgets of these agencies from its funds designated for humanitarian purposes at a time when its right to use these funds for the payment of its contributions to the United Nations is being denied.

Everyone is well aware that the United States supports any endeavour to prevent Iraq from paying its contributions from its own funds because of its policy of using the mechanisms of the United Nations to impose on Iraq an economic, military, political and media blockade and to commit aggression against the country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-36362 (E) 080501 080501

United Nations S/2001/452

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 May 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The letter dated 27 April 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/420) makes unfounded allegations against the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces. I would like to categorically deny these allegations.

May I take this opportunity to remind the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that his accusations are serious and should be backed by credible evidence. Such baseless statements relying on hearsay and lies are not only insensitive to the families involved but also show lack of responsibility and seriousness from whoever issues them.

As far as Uganda is concerned we reaffirm what Amama Mbabazi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Cooperation), stated to the Security Council on 3 May 2001, while passing Uganda's condolences to the bereaved families of the six workers of ICRC who died in this tragic event, that the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces have undertaken to help in the efforts to investigate and trace whoever is responsible for committing this crime and to bring such person(s) to justice.

I should be grateful if you could bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and circulate it as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fred **Beyendeza**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

01-36405 (E) 080501

United Nations S/2001/453

Security Council

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8 May 2001
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 7 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of Spain has received the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions with regard to Angola, of 18 April 2001 (S/2001/363). Section II A of the document refers to "KAS Engineering, Gibraltar", implying that Gibraltar is a country.

In this regard, my delegation wishes to clarify that Gibraltar is a non-self-governing territory that is administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and subject to the process of decolonization and over which Spain maintains a claim of sovereignty.

I should be grateful if this letter were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and distributed as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**

01-36499 (E) 080501 080501

United Nations A/55/930–S/2001/454

General Assembly
Security Council

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English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the same subject, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder a list of the violations and infringements that were committed by Israel against Lebanon in the period from 19 to 30 April 2001. Lebanon regards these incidents as an extension of Israel's aggression against its people and territory.

19 April 2001

Between 1110 and 1120 hours an Israeli enemy helicopter flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands releasing heat balloons. It then left in the direction of the occupied territories.

At 1130 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at low altitudes.

Between 1145 and 1250 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the South, the North and Mount Lebanon at very high altitudes.

At 1515 hours Israeli enemy forces fired four direct-fire rounds at the vicinity of Birkat al-Sawwanah in an outlying area of Shab`a town in the liberated territories from one of their outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

At 1555 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Naqurah area in a southerly direction at very high altitudes. At 1725 hours they left in the direction of the occupied territories.

At 1900 hours a 33-year-old Lebanese, Muhammad Hasan Gharib, was brought to Najm Hospital in Tyre after he had been badly wounded when a toy exploded in his hands as he was working on his land at Tayr Harfa.

20 April 2001

At 0120 hours an Israeli enemy soldier fired two light-weapons rounds into the air at the Fatimah Gate in an endeavour to cause panic.

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At 0445 hours an Israeli enemy gunboat in the territorial waters of occupied Palestine off Ra's al-Naqurah launched an illumination flare over the surrounding area.

Between 0945 and 1355 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Marj Uyun and Hasbayya areas and the occupied Shab`a farmlands at very high altitude.

Between 1100 and 1120 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ruwaysat al-Alam outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at the surrounding area.

Between 1215 and 1345 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the South, the Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and the North at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1730 and 1735 hours an Israeli enemy soldier fired several light-weapons rounds into the air at the Fatimah Gate in an endeavour to cause panic.

21 April 2001

Between 0915 and 0945 hours an Israeli gunboat in the territorial waters of occupied Palestine off Ra's al-Naqurah directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

22 April 2001

Between 1100 and 1345 hours a crane and a Poclain-type bulldozer belonging to the Israeli enemy forces were engaged in fortification work at the Radar hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

Between 1540 and 1550 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ruwaysat al-Alam and Summaqah outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at the surrounding area.

23 April 2001

Between 0945 and 1020 hours there were two explosions in the Mughr Shab`a area of the occupied Shab`a farmlands. Israeli enemy forces at the Mazra`at Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands also directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at the surrounding area.

Between 1005 and 1125 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the North and Mount Lebanon at very high altitudes.

At 1230 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ruwaysat al-Alam outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands fired three tank shells at Mazra`at Bastarah in the liberated Lebanese territories.

Between 1600 and 1645 hours there were four explosions south of the Israeli enemy forces outpost at Mazra`at Fashkul in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

Between 1720 and 1745 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands and Israeli enemy forces at the Summaqah hill outpost directed a number of bursts of fire at the surrounding area.

Between 1845 and 2120 hours there were six explosions along the road leading to the Israeli enemy forces outpost at Mazra`at Fashkul in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

At 2230 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Dahr al-Jamal position in the occupied Palestinian territories opposite Ramiyah town launched two illumination flares over the surrounding area.

Between 2255 and 2320 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

24 April 2001

At 0900 hours Israeli enemy warplanes flew over the Lebanon-Palestine boundary in the Ra's al-Naqurah border area.

At 1000 hours Israeli enemy forces sent up a balloon over Misgav Am hill in occupied Palestine in order to monitor the boundaries.

At 1030 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Qulaylah at moderate altitudes.

Between 1225 and 1245 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Tyre, Nabatiyah, and Marj Uyun areas at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier in the Nabatiyah area.

At 1230 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Tyre area breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1745 and 1800 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their outpost at Mazra`at Fashkul in the occupied Shab`a farmlands with medium-machine-gun fire.

25 April 2001

Between 0830 and 0845 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Jazzin area at very high altitude.

Between 0828 and 1500 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bekaa and was met with fire from the anti-aircraft artillery units of the fraternal Syrian Arab forces.

At 1000 hours Israeli MK warplanes flew over the Janta area east of Ba`labakk and the anti-aircraft artillery units of the fraternal Syrian Army fired at them.

At 1100 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Ba`labakk area at high altitudes and were met with anti-aircraft artillery fire.

Between 1500 and 1545 hours Israeli forces strafed the area around their outposts at Ramta hill and Mazra`at Fashkul in the occupied Shab`a farmlands with medium-weapons fire. An enemy reconnaissance aircraft also flew over the Naqurah area at very high altitude.

26 April 2001

Between 1110 and 1220 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the South and the Batrun area as well as areas off Shikka at very high altitudes.

At 1630 hours Israeli enemy forces stationed in the occupied Shab`a farmlands fired three artillery shells that impacted close to two Lebanese citizens, Faris As`ad Hamdan, 35, and Husayn Khalil Zahrah, 37, as they were tending livestock in an outlying area of Shab`a town to the east of Birkat al-Naqqar. No one was hurt.

At 1635 hours Israeli enemy forces fired two 120-mm mortar rounds from one of their outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands. One of them impacted in an outlying area of Shab`a town in the liberated territories and the other in the vicinity of the enemy outpost at Summaqah in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

27 April 2001

Between 1020 and 1240 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Shuf and the South at very high altitudes. They also overflew the Jba` detachment zone at moderate altitude.

At 1100 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Jabal al-Rayhan area.

At 1115 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the Qulaylah detachment zone.

Between 1605 and 1800 hours Israeli enemy warplanes circled offshore 10 nautical miles west of Shikka over Lebanese territorial waters.

28 April 2001

At 1910 hours a landmine exploded in Mays al-Jabal near the Lebanon-Palestine boundary. It was set off by an unidentified fisherman.

At 1915 hours a landmine was set off by Shadi Musa Shartuni (mother's name Muna), a young man of about 16 years of age from Mays al-Jabal, in the Kurum al-Marah locality outside Mays al-Jabal near the Lebanon-Palestine boundary. He was killed, and the body was retrieved at 2350 hours.

Between 2215 and 2220 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Mazra`at Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at the surrounding area.

At 0025 hours an Israeli enemy gunboat in the territorial waters of occupied Palestine off Ra's al-Naqurah launched an illumination flare over the surrounding area.

29 April 2001

Between 0545 and 0600 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ramta hill and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts fired four mortar rounds of unknown calibre and directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at the surrounding area.

At intervals between 0900 and 1300 hours Israeli enemy warplanes overflew the South, the North and Mount Lebanon at very high altitudes.

Between 1800 and 1825 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ruwaysat al-Alam hill, Summaqah hill and Mazra`at Fashkul outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas. There were also three unexplained explosions inside the farmlands area.

This new series of Israeli violations, in which a number of Lebanese citizens were injured and one citizen was killed by landmines left behind by Israel in the liberated areas, represents in aggregate a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and poses a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/455

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 May 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United Arab Emirates is bound by the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including Security Council resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000 relating to the sanctions against Afghanistan. Given its belief in the duty to cooperate with the United Nations, the United Arab Emirates has taken numerous measures in order to comply with the aforesaid resolution, to the following effect:

1. There is no cooperation in the military, commercial or aviation fields between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Taliban Government.

2. The United Arab Emirates has no diplomatic mission in Afghanistan.

3. The number of personnel at the mission of Afghanistan to the United Arab Emirates is very small, the level of representation does not go beyond that of chargé d'affaires, and the movements of the staff are known to the local authorities.

4. Officials of the Taliban Government, at all levels and in all fields, are not received.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad J. **Samhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/55/931–S/2001/456

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 156 and 164

Security Council
Fifty-sixty year

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 4 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to a recent national court decision, which concerns international terrorism and the subject matter of a series of General Assembly resolutions under the heading "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", the latest of which is General Assembly resolution 55/149 of 12 December 2000.

As over 30 Turkish diplomats have been killed by Armenian terrorists to date, it is with some consolation that I report that the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio sentenced Armenian activist and former Chairman of the Armenian National Committee of America, Mourad Topalian, to 37 months of imprisonment separately for two counts of terrorism-linked federal crimes. Specifically, Topalian was convicted of storing over 100 pounds of high explosives and possessing machine-guns (see *United States v. Mourad Topalian*, Case No. 1:99 CR 358).

United States federal authorities connected Topalian to at least four incidents of terrorism in the United States: the bombing at the United Nations Plaza on 12 October 1980; the bombing at the Los Angeles Orange County Convention Center on 3 June 1981; the bombing at the Turkish Consulate in Beverly Hills on 20 November 1981; and the attempted bombing and assassination of the Honorary Turkish Consul General in Philadelphia on 22 October 1982.

The ultra-nationalist Armenian terrorist group, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), claimed responsibility for each of the aforementioned attacks. According to United States federal authorities, JCAG is the military wing of the Dashnak Party in Yerevan, Armenia, whose representative organ in the United States is the Armenian Revolutionary Front (ARF), based in Boston. The Armenian

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National Committee of America, of which Topalian was Chairman until his arrest, is an affiliate of ARF and the Dashnak Party. As stated by United States federal authorities, JCAG recruited militants from the Armenian Youth Federation, based in Lexington, Massachusetts. Within this network of organizations, Mourad Topalian is claimed to have served as the overlord to several cells of young Armenian militants.

The car bombing on 12 October 1980 at the United Nations Plaza, which was condemned as "savage and calculated terrorism" by the then United States Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Donald McHenry, wounded five innocent people and caused substantial property damage to several buildings, including the Turkish Center (a building which houses the Turkish Mission to the United Nations, the Turkish Consulate and a Turkish American community cultural facility), the B'nai B'rith Building, Chase Manhattan Bank and the African-American Center.

The long and difficult task of bringing Topalian to justice underscores the elusiveness of international terrorism and the complexity of a single act of terrorism. In the plea agreement, convicted criminal Topalian admitted that in 1976, when he was the Chairman of the Armenian National Committee of America, an affiliate of Dashnak Party in Armenia, he contacted an associate in Michigan and asked that person to obtain explosives and firearms, including fully automatic firearms. That person then made arrangements for two other individuals to steal explosives from a geological mining site near Kalkaska, Michigan. In July 1976, those individuals stole a range of high explosive materials from an explosive magazine located at a drilling site near Kalkaska, Michigan. In the fall of 1976, Topalian ordered other operatives to ship half of the stolen batch of explosives to him in the Cleveland area. In October 1980, Topalian directed another individual to rent a storage unit in Bedford, Ohio, using false identification. From October 1980 to 13 September 1996, Topalian and others kept the explosives, blasting caps and self-detonating explosive device in the said storage unit. In the summer of 1976, Topalian also acquired two machine-guns and kept them in the same storage unit from October 1980 to 13 September 1996.

The explosive material used in the United Nations Plaza bombing was linked to the explosive material stored by Topalian and his operatives in Bedford, Ohio. Approximately 100 of the one-pound canisters, as well as blasting caps and dynamites, remained, partly decomposed, in the said storage unit in Bedford until they were discovered in 1996. As noted in the Government's memorandum in aid of sentencing, "even an accidental detonation of the Bedford explosives would have been approximately 20 times the size of the Turkish Mission blast". For 16 years, the children in the day-care centre across the street, the children on the playground at the school next door, the commuters on the highway just 300 feet away, the customers and gasoline tanker drivers at the nearby gas station, and countless residents in the surrounding neighbourhood were dangerously within the potential blast area.

Mourad Topalian's activities within the Armenian terror network served an important role in a larger terrorism campaign, which from 1973 to date has included over 235 acts of terrorism and claimed 70 killings, 41 attempted killings and 524 woundings. Armenian terrorism has taken 105 civilian hostages, "executing" 12. The Armenian terrorist bombing campaign, in which Mourad Topalian was also involved, included at least 160 bomb attacks and accounted for the vast majority of

deaths and woundings since the bombings were generally committed in crowded public areas, such as airports, city squares and shopping malls. These bombings caused property destruction in the United States, Europe, the Middle East and Australia, totalling hundreds of millions of dollars. Armenian violence against Turkish diplomats, people of Turkish descent and many others who do not accept the ultra-nationalist Armenian view of World War I history has been senseless and cruel. Topalian showed no remorse at his sentencing hearing. Instead, he rallied his 200 supporters at the court-house to continue the campaign. The Armenian National Committee of America, of which Mourad Topalian was the Chairman, has never condemned this terrorism.

The said chain of events, the criminal acts and the subsequent sentencing once more demonstrate the serious problem of international terrorism, including the attacks against diplomatic and consular missions.

Acts of terrorism not only endanger or take the lives of diplomatic and consular representatives and impede their normal work but also pose a threat to the very public among whom terrorists so casually operate.

The Government of the Republic of Turkey, therefore once again calls on all States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any act of terrorism against diplomatic and consular representatives and missions, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts, and to bring as promptly as possible the offender to justice.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter would be distributed as a document of the fifty-fifty session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 156 and 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/932–S/2001/457

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 64 and 114

Question of Cyprus

Human rights questions

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters dated 28 December 2000 and 10 April 2001 (A/55/720-S/2000/1253 and A/55/895-S/2001/345), regarding the illegal abduction from the area of the British Sovereign Bases in Cyprus, on 13 December 2000, of a Cypriot national, Panicos Tziakourmas, by agents of the illegal regime, I would like to refer to and protest against the so-called "ruling" by the illegal court, in the Turkish-occupied area of Cyprus on 26 April 2001, sentencing Mr. Tziakourmas to six months in prison.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus considers this so-called "ruling" to be non-existent, illegal and contrary to every notion of legality.

As I have informed you in my previous letters, Mr. Tziakourmas was abducted and held hostage in an obvious attempt of the illegal regime to blackmail the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in order to gain the release of a subsequently convicted Turkish Cypriot felon, who was arrested a few days earlier by the competent police authorities while trying to sell two kilograms of heroin to undercover police agents in the Government-controlled areas.

It is obvious that the intention of the subordinate local administration of Turkey in occupied Cyprus was to exchange Mr. Tziakourmas with the Turkish Cypriot felon, as made evident by the threat to abduct Greek Cypriots if he was not released, made by an "official" of the illegal regime to UNFICYP on 3 December 2000.

The case of Mr. Tziakourmas underscores the illegality of the regime established in the Turkish-occupied areas of Cyprus, maintained by the use of force, where even innocence, guilt or the general sense of justice are subjugated to political considerations. Mr. Tziakourmas' innocence was never in any doubt. A statement by the British Foreign Office issued on 26 April expressed dismay for the guilty verdict which appears to take no account of the evidence that Mr. Tziakourmas was illegally taken by force from the Eastern Sovereign Base Area

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and stated that the "decision flies in the face of the evidence gathered by the Sovereign Base Area Police".

By abducting and illegally sentencing a Cypriot national whose only crime was his misfortune to be a Greek Cypriot waiting to collect Turkish Cypriots who worked for him in the Government-controlled area, the occupying Power and its subordinate local administration have demonstrated once more their well-known policies in Cyprus, which are none other than the forced separation of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, in order to promote Turkey's partitionist aims on the island.

Although the Cypriot people rejoiced at the subsequent liberation of Mr. Tziakourmas, there is a general feeling of sadness at the loss of his mother, who, following a stroke, passed away a few hours before his release. The callousness of the illegal regime was once more demonstrated by the unnecessary postponement of his release, under various pretexts, until after this sad event.

This incident exposes once more that the sad situation which exists on the island is due to the continuing Turkish occupation, with all the evil that that entails. It makes abundantly clear that the international community has a special responsibility to redouble its efforts to put an end to this anachronism, continued for 27 years, with all its adverse consequences for all Cypriots, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike.

My Government would like, in conclusion, to express its gratitude to all those who have worked for the liberation of Mr. Tziakourmas, in particular the United Kingdom, UNFICYP, the European Parliament and all those who have voiced their opposition to this criminal act and have lent their support for the release of Mr. Tziakourmas.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 64 and 114, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative